

# EXHIBIT A

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**broadband radio noise** Radio noise having a spectrum broad in width as compared to the nominal bandwidth of the measuring instrument, and whose spectral components are sufficiently close together and uniform so that the measuring instrument cannot resolve them. (EMC) C63.4-1988s

**broadband response spectrum** (seismic qualification of Class IE equipment for nuclear power generating stations) A response spectrum that describes motion in which amplified response occurs over a wide (broad) range of frequencies. (PE/NP) 344-1987r

**broadband signaling** The transmission of a signal in an analog form that may use frequency division multiplexing to allow multiple channels. *Contrast:* baseband signaling. (C) 610.7-1995

**broadband spurious emission (land-mobile communications transmitters)** The term as used in IEEE Std 377-1980 is applicable to modulation products near the carrier frequency generated as a result of the normal modulation process of the transmitter and appearing in the spectrum outside the authorized bandwidth (FCC). The products may result from over-deviation or internal distortion and noise and may have a Gaussian distribution. (EMC) 377-1980r

**broadband system** A system used for networking in which information is encoded, modulated onto a carrier, and pass band filtered or otherwise constrained to occupy only a limited frequency spectrum on the transmission medium. *Note:* Generally used for large amounts of voice, data, and video signals. *Contrast:* baseband system. (C) 610.7-1995

**broadband tube (microwave gas tubes)** A gas-filled fixed-tuned tube incorporating a bandpass filter of geometry suitable for radio-frequency switching. *See also:* transmit-receive tube; pretransmit-receive tube; gas tube. (ED) 161-1971w, [45]

**broadcast (1) (FASTBUS acquisition and control) (broadcast operation)** An operation directed to one or more slaves on one or more segments. (NID) 960-1993

(2) A mode of information transfer in which a single message is transmitted simultaneously to multiple receivers. (SUB/PE) 999-1992w

(3) A transmission mode in which a single message is sent to all network destinations, (i.e., one-to-all). Broadcast is a special case of multicast. (DIS/C) 1278.2-1995

(4) A mode of operation of the MTM-Bus in which an MTM-Bus Master transmits data to all connected S-modules simultaneously throughout a message. Also, a message transmitted in this mode. (TT/C) 1149.5-1995

(5) A technique that allows copies of a single packet from one node on a LAN to be passed to all possible nodes on a LAN. *Contrast:* multicast. (C) 610.7-1995

(6) The act of sending a frame addressed to all stations. (C/LM) 8802.5-1998

(7) The transfer of data from one endpoint to several endpoints. (C) 1003.5-1999

**broadcast address (1) (FASTBUS acquisition and control)** A primary address asserted by a master during a broadcast. (NID) 960-1993

(2) A predefined destination address that denotes the set of all service access points (SAPs) within a given layer. (LM/C) 8802.6-1994.

(3) A predefined address that denotes the set of all stations on a given local area network. *Note:* This allows a message to be "broadcast" to all stations in the network.

**broadcast message** A sequence of one or more data transfers from the bus owner to all replying agents, with uninterrupted bus ownership. (C/MM) 1296-1987s

**broadcast mode** Beacon-initiated transmissions that are intended for all onboard equipment (OBE) in the communications zone. (SCC32) 1455-1999

**Broadcast/Multicast Received (BMR) bit** A bit in the Bus Error register of all S-modules. An S-module sets this bit to indicate that the last broadcast or multicast message was received without error. (TT/C) 1149.5-1995

**broadcast\_physical.ID** A physical.ID with a value of 1111112. (C/MM) 1394-1995

**broadcast transaction (1)** A transaction that may be processed by more than one responder. Although a broadcast transaction is distributed to all nodes on the ringlet, it is only accepted by nodes that support the broadcast option. Broadcast transactions are flow-controlled, and bridges or switches may forward these transactions to other ringlets in the system. Only move transactions can be broadcast, so higher-level protocols are needed to confirm when all broadcast transactions have completed in a multiple-ringlet system. (C/MM) 1596-1992

(2) A transaction that is distributed to all nodes on a bus. (C/MM) 1212-1991s

**broadcast transmission (token ring access method)** A transmission addressed to all stations. (LM/C) 802.5-1989s

**broadside array antenna** A linear or planar array antenna whose direction of maximum radiation is perpendicular to the line or plane, respectively, of the array. (AP/ANT) 145-1993

**bronze conductor** A conductor made wholly of an alloy of copper with other than pure zinc. *Note:* The copper may be alloyed with tin, silicon, cadmium, manganese, or phosphorus, for instance, or several of these in combination. *See also:* conductor. (T&D/PE) [10]

**bronze leaf brush (rotating machinery)** A brush made up of thin bronze laminations. *See also:* brush. (PE) [9]

**brother** *See:* sibling node.

**brouter** A device that performs router and bridging functions. Also known as a routing bridge. *See also:* router; gateway; bridge. (C) 610.7-1995

**browsing** Attempts by a user or intruder to access information to which read access is not authorized or intended. Browsing includes the threat of inadvertent access to sensitive information by users and nonusers (e.g., over displays visible to others, hardcopy output at printers, misrouted electronic mail). Browsing could violate the principle of least privilege, need-to-know requirements, or clearance authorizations and could result in the unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or classified information. (C/BA) 896.3-1993w

**brush (1)** A conductor, usually composed in part of some form of the element carbon, serving to maintain an electric connection between stationary and moving parts of a machine or apparatus. *Note:* Brushes are classified according to the types of material used, as follows: carbon, carbon-graphite, electro-graphitic, graphite, and metal-graphite. (PE/EM) [9]

(2) (relay) *See also:* relay wiper.

**brush box (rotating machinery)** The part of a brush holder that contains a brush. *See also:* brush. (EEC/LB) [101]

**brush-by** An electrostatic discharge from the human torso, such

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